Number 36. THE July 20, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, July 20, 1793.

Just opening for Sale by

James & Joseph Patterson,

At their *NEW STORE* the corner of Market and Fourth streets, opposite Mr. Patrick Murphy's,

A NEAT and well chosen assortment of *Dry Goods*, *Groceries*, *Cutlery* and *Earthen Ware*, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1793.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THE whole of the property belonging to the Revd. Samuel Barr, in the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, consisting of one House and Lot, three vacant lots, and one out lot containing 16 acres, two lots in the town laid out on the other side of the Allegheny, and two lots on the Sawickly creek containing 430 acres, including an advantageous situation for a mill. Proposals in writing to be received by the subscriber, who will shew the property in the town of Pittsburgh to any person inclining to purchase, until the 10th of August next, on which day the whole of the above named property will be exposed to public sale, if not sold before, & conditions made known, by WILLIAM AMBERSON,
Attorney for said estate.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1793.

I Forwarn all persons from committing waste or destruction on my plantation joining Elizabeth town, now in the possession of Robert Craighead, and others, for the recovery whereof I have brought an ejectment to next September term. I give notice, that in the event of any such waste, or the taking or purchasing from the said Craighead other than the natural profits arising from the said plantation, actions will be commenced for the damages thereby sustained, according to the nature of the case.

HUGH DAVISON.

June 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Wise, late of Frederick Town, Washington county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to present them properly attested for settlement.

CATHARINE WISE, *Admin:strx.*
ISAAC JENKINSON, *Adminstra.*

6th month 28th, 1793. 6t.

I HEREBY authorise Isaac Pearce, postrider, on the route to Morgan town, and David Donelly, postrider, on the route to Whelen, to receive any money on my account from those who may be in arrears for the Pittsburgh Gazette, and receipt for the same. Those indebted will take notice and pay the said postriders, which will particularly oblige

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one of the wood rangers of Allegheny county, a dark bay yearling mare colt, with some white in her face. The owner may have her again by applying to the subscriber living on Chartiers creek about four miles from Pittsburgh, proving property, and paying charges.

JOHN BELL.

July 3, 1793.

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Reflections on the affairs of the United States, occasioned by the present war in Europe.

IT may be asked, whether the owners of the houses, shops, and works would receive applications from tenants? The answer is, that they would themselves be induced to occupy some of them, that the boroughs in the vicinity have been greatly extended by the settlement of tradesmen, manufacturers and others, who depend upon them and upon the farmer, and that unless their inhabitants open canals to the Susquehannah, or discover coal in their vicinity, those boroughs which are not on that river cannot grow much larger though the demand for manufacturers is steadily increasing with our population. It is regretted, that the latter increase of Lancaster has been inconsiderable. But the water works and the works by fire, which are proposed to be erected, will attract and support tradesmen and the workmen requisite to proceed with the goods they have begun, as is constantly the case in, Europe.

It may be safely affirmed, that no part of the United States, at present half as fully populated as the five principal counties on the Suspuehannah, offers so encouraging or so certain a prospect for an inland town—It is, as it were, *the bottom of a great bag or sack, into the upper parts of which natural and agricultural produce is poured from the north-east, from the north, and from the west.*

It will be observed, that many water works, and objects requiring the moving power of water, are particularized in the plan. For which reason, and in order to procure all the public and private advantages which are attainable, it is proposed to take some position, where the river can be so drawn out of its natural bed, as to create those mill seats and falls. It is confidently affirmed, and is not at all doubted, that there are not wanting places of that great and valuable natural capacity.

Doubts may arise about the expediency of erecting some of the works. It is therefore observed, that those which are mentioned, are merely offered for consideration: none of them are intended to be urged: but it is believed, that most of them would prove, on examination, eligible.

The greater part of the private emolument would be realized, it is supposed, by the erection of nine hundred dwelling houses of various sizes (in any of which many kinds of manufactories could be pursued) and one hundred shops for such branches, as by reason of their producing loud noises, or unpleasant smells, or of their requiring greater room, could not be carried on among women and children, infirm, aged, or sick persons, or within the compass of an apartment in a common dwelling house. In that case, however it would be manifestly prudent, to bring the unimproved mill seats into view, that they might be in the way of early use and improvement.

The reason of extending a view to the immediate erection of those water mills and other works is, that by their very great consumption of the raw materials and produce, which may be drawn by purchase from the farmers, they will as early and materially increase the benefits of the proposed town to the landholder and cultivator, without taking any hands from agriculture, or preventing any from going to it.

It will be proper to ascertain with precision and certainty what would be a reasonable value of two thousand acres of land, *thus purchased, and thus built upon*, that the inducements to the operation may be duly exhibited. The borough of Lancaster will appear to afford a mean of comparison, not too favourable, when it is remembered, that a position on the *west* side of Susquehannah, would give the proposed town a most extensive and fertile back country for its supplies by land, free from the expence and risque of any ferry; and that it would acquire building materials, provisions, raw materials, and the infinitely important article, *pit coal*, the very important articles, *timber* and *bark*, in the greatest abundance, and on the cheapest terms, by means of the navigable waters of the Susquehannah, and that its traders and artizans could transport produce and manufactures, and receive supplies from Philadelphia through the canal of Swatara, without any the least expence of carting.

An estimate of a town, consisting of the kinds and number of buildings particularized above, may be reasonably made as follows:

	Dollars.
The actual first cost of all the various buildings above mentioned, is stated to be	500,000
From these deduct the value of the four schools and the church, seven thousand two hundred dollars, which would be public, and would be of no value to the owners of the town, as such, but as they might reflect value upon the houses, manufactories and lots: Also deduct the sum of five thousand dollars, allowed for the charges of superintendence,	12,000
Remains as the actual cost and real value of all the private buildings.	487,800
The value of one hundred lots to be given for twenty churches, and thirty two for the market, court house and jail, nothing, but as they reflect value on the other property in the town.	000,000
The value of one thousand and ninety nine lots, of the size of twenty by one hundred feet, on which the above private buildings and works are to be erected when they shall be compleated, at one hundred dollars each on a medium.	109,000
The value of two thousand one hundred and ninety eight interval lots (lying between and among the private and public buildings, and exclusively of those without that part of the town plot, proposed to be built upon with the fund of five hundred thousand dollars) at eighty dollars each on an average,	175,480
The value of one hundred twenty feet lots, making twenty large lots, equal to one hundred feet square, suitable for erecting twenty other mills, with the requisite share of water right, at five hundred dollars for each mill seat,	10,000
N. B. These will make with the improved mill seats about forty, and will not require the height of water or command of a fall to be kept for more than a quarter of a mile. It is believed much more might be placed against this item.	
The value of the exclusive privilege of keeping ferries, arising out of the ownership of the grounds, to constitute prizes.	5,000
The value of twenty two thousand lots, accommodated with streets and alleys, not within the part built upon as above, with the wood on them, and on the streets and alleys, for fuel and timber, the stone lime, clay, &c. for building, at ten dollars per lot, to constitute prizes.	220,000
Dollars	1,008,640

The several objects in the foregoing estimate of one million, eight thousand five hundred and forty dollars to constitute prizes, to be drawn by the purchasers of five hundred thousand dollars worth of tickets: *a scheme of a lottery* more profitable than most which have been exhibited, and which will moreover yield great advantages to every proprietor and tenant of the lands within the sphere of trade belonging to the town.

Although such calculations and estimates as these ought always to be received with the utmost caution, and to be examined with strictness, yet there are circumstances, which, it is conceived, insure success to a well devised and well executed plan in the scene already mentioned.

A very great and increasing supply of all those things which can create, maintain, and extend a town, which can attract, cheaply support, and certainly and throughly employ an industrious community, *forced by the nature of the river and country into this singular scene*, justify an affirmation that *no such spot* for a town of inland trade and manufactures of *native* productions exists in the

populated parts of the United States. To eſtimate the value of the river, and the water works, and their permanent influence upon the proſperity and growth of ſuch a town, let us for a moment ſuppoſe, that twenty ſimilar mills, twenty unimproved mill ſeats, and a copious canal leading to the Suſquehannah, were ſuperadded to the preſent advantages of the borough of Lancaſter.

It cannot but be perceived, that moſt of the American inland towns have been commenced without due attention to the powers of water, the advantages of interior navigation, and a copious and certain ſupply of other fuel, when wood ſhall become ſcarce and dear. The whole numbers of the houſes in the towns of ſome of the ſtates is very inconſiderable, which is principally owing to their produce having paſſed on without any natural ſtoppage or heavy expence of tranſportation from their farms to their export market; or to a ſcarcity of fuel which has been created, and will be increaſed by their growth.

There will be a peculiar certainty and ſtability in the value of property in ſuch a place as that contemplated, becauſe its trade and manufactures depending upon our own laws, and upon our productions, will not be ſubjected to the injuries and viciſſitudes, which often ariſe from foreign reſtrictions and prohibitions, and from the defalcations of the imports of foreign and precarious tropical productions. On the other hand, every new diſcovery of a mineral or foſſil, every addition to the articles of cultivation in the great landed ſcene, on which it will depend, whether for food or manufactures, will yield freſh nouriſhment and employment to its inhabitants.

In addition to the reaſons already ſuggeſted for placing the town on the weſtern ſide of the Suſquehannah, it ought to be added, with a view to the preſent and all other plans of eſtabliſhing towns in this climate, that the eaſtern and northern ſides of all waters in the United States (the elevation, dryneſs of the ſoil, and other thing being equal) are leſs healthy than the ſouthern and weſtern ſides. As it further regards that great concern, the health and comfort of the citizens, it alſo merits repetition, that by the plan propoſed, no inadvertent or uninformed man will be able to build his houſe or place of reſidence in ſuch a manner as to deprive himſelf of the bleſſing of the ſummer winds.

Although great ſtreſs has been laid upon a particular ſcene in the courſe of this paper, from a thorough conviction of its fitneſs and value, it is manifeſt, that many of the ideas will apply to ſuch of the exiſting towns in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and elſewhere, as have a capacity to command by due exertion, and at a moderate expence, water-falls, coal or inland navigation. A diligent examination of their reſpective capacities, in thoſe particulars, ought, upon the general principles ſuggeſted, to be made. It is alſo clear that a very large part of thoſe advantages may be gained at Harriſburgh, Middletown, the falls of Delaware, at the lower end of the Schuylkill canal, and moſt of the other canals in the United States, by ſuch a power of water as has been mentioned above. In the ſtates of Vermont and Kentucky, in the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania and New-York, in the north weſtern and ſouth weſtern governments, and in general *at thoſe places on the eaſternmoſt, or neareſt parts of all the weſtern waters and the ſouthern, or neareſt parts of all the northern waters, where the internal navigation terminates, the whole of the above plan, in a maturer ſtate of their population, will apply, with the moſt ſolid and extenſive benefits to the cultivators and proprietors of the ſoil.*

American Affairs.

NEWPORT, June 25.

A correſpondent has favored us with the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 3.

"You will judge, my dear friend to what height public ſpirit has riſen in this city. About 2000 young people of 14 or 15 years of age, but who have not compleated their 16th year, and therefore not liable to enter into the national guard, came out of what is called the battalion of children, and have been at the national convention to preſent on their knees a petition to go to the frontiers at the expence of their families, ſwearing at the ſame time they would not riſe until they ſhould do juſtice to their demand.—The members of the convention could not refrain from tears, at the intereſting ſight of youth ſo courageouſly offering itſelf. They ruſhed forward to embrace theſe generous children, who, without changing attitude, intreated the legiſlature immediately to pronounce their concurrence, but ſeeing the aſſembly undetermined, the leader and orator of this affecting deputation, turning himſelf towards his brethren, addreſſed them in the words following, which were frequently interrupted by his tears.

"My companions let us go, and return diſhonored to our families, for the fathers of our country judge us incapable of dying for the republic."—A majeſtic calm ſucceeded all at once to this public ſcene, and the convention, after a ſhort debate, decreed in the greateſt ſilence that the legion, called the children of the republic, ſhould hold itſelf in readineſs to depart in eight days for the frontiers. Inſtantly ſhouts of long live the republic were heard from every corner of the hall, and more than 20,000 voices replied from without. I was there, my dear friend, and I cannot recall the raviſhing ſight, without ſhedding tears of joy. The mothers of theſe inconceivable children attended them at the paſſage, and, weeping, congratulated them on having deſerved the confidence of the republic. The executive council hath given orders that this legion be conducted by ſhort marches to the frontiers, and that the national volunteers of Paris ſhould go in two months to relieve from their poſts theſe young pupils of the country, little accuſtomed to the fatigues of a camp.—What an example for every town through which they will paſs, and what enthuſiaſm they muſt ſpread on their return!"

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Extract of a letter from Yorktown, Virginia, to a gentleman in this town, dated June 29.

"We have juſt learnt from Norfolk, that the Engliſh have taken St. Lucia, and that general Dampierre has defeated the Auſtrians, commanded by Saxe Cobourg and Clairfayt, near Valenciennes, killing 4000 men, and taking 1700 priſoners.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

Extract of a letter from New Providence, June 15.

"You will no doubt be ſurpriſed to ſee the date of a letter from me at this place, but when I inform yon the cauſe and you are made acquainted with the treatment Americans receive from the Britiſh citizens, your ſurpriſe will be removed, and you will probably feel that indignation, which every American ought upon ſuch an occaſion.

"I ſailed from Aux Cayes about a fortnight ſince, with an American ſloop bound for Baltimore, full of freight, when eight or nine days after my leaving Aux Cayes, I fell in with the ſchooner May Flower, a privateer belonging to this port, who took me into poſſeſſion as having French property on board, and ſent my veſſel and cargo here for trial. On their firſt taking me, they mentioned that American property was not to be diſturbed, but that all French property they were determined to have, and in conſequence of an information lodged by one James M'Alpine, who was, or acted as maſter of a ſchooner belonging to Virginia; they were particularly informed my veſſel and cargo were both French property; this, although an infamous falſhood, has induced them to libel both ſloop and cargo, and being an entire ſtranger here, and deſtitute of the money neceſſary to ſecure ſureties for the coſt, I am neceſſiated to give up my property, where I have all the proſpect in life of gaining my claim of the ſloop, which God knows is juſt, if I had wherewith to ſupport my claim; in this ſituation I know not what to do, and all the conſolation I can have in my mind, is to menace them with the the hopes of revenge.

"I am not alone in this buſineſs, there are now here ſeven American veſſels, with the greater part of their cargoes libelled, and more expected every day, many from Aux Cayes, which are likewiſe informed againſt by the ſaid M'Alpine; they have likewiſe libelled the ſchooner M'Alpine was in, merely from his ſaying ſhe was ſold in Aux Cayes, and although the proprietor was preſent, and nothing can be proved to aſcertain the ſale, yet I think, and am afraid, his chance will be ſmall of recovering her, for it is hard going to law, when the devil ſits judge."

WINCHESTER, June 24.

On Thurſday the 23d ult. ſome perſons unknown, but believed from a variety of circumſtances to conſiſt of from 3 to 6, fired upon three unarmed Indians, two Chickaſaws and a Cherokee, in the woods, about 600 paces from Governor Blount's houſe, and wounded one of the Chickaſaws (John Morris) with which wound he died on the 24th, and was buried on the 25th.

John Morris, and his brother James Anderſon, who was with Piamingo in Gen. St. Clair's army, arrived with Coodey, the Hanging Maw, and ſeveral other Cherokees, at the Governor's, on Sunday the 19th, and at the time they were fired upon, were in the woods, attending to their horſes at graſs, between the Governor's houſe and plantation, in a bend of the river Holſton, where no armed perſons could have any buſineſs, except to injure ſuch Indians as they might there find.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

By Captain Edes, in the ſchooner Dion, who arrived at Boſton laſt week, in 22 days from Demarara, we learn, that when paſſing the iſland of Martinico, he ſaw the white flag flying on one of the heights—but the Engliſh fleet which appeared round the iſland, would not permit him to land.

July 6. The Auguſta paper of June 15, ſays, that Major General Twiggs, croſſed the Oconee with about 900 men, on Saturday laſt, on their way to the Oakmulgee, where the infantry were to halt and build a fort. The cavalry, amounting to about 452, commanded by brigadier generals Irwin, Clark and Blackburn, were immediately to proceed to the lower (Creek) towns, and procure ſatisfaction for the numerous unprovoked murders and devaſtations lately committed by that faithleſs tribe of ſavages.

The Captain of the Jane, in 13 days from St. Euſtatia, informs, that the laſt accounts from Martinique when he ſailed were, that the Engliſh had been cannonading fort Bourbon with three 74 gun ſhips, but had ceaſed firing and attempted a landing, but were repulſed and driven off, with the loſs of 200 men. A report was prevalent at St. Euſtatia, ſaid to be brought by an Iriſh veſſel arrived at Barbadoes, that a negociation for peace was on foot between England and France.

According to two publications in the New-York papers—one ſigned *Joſeph Browne*, the other *James Bl*— it appears that the applications to Congreſs for depreciation are to be conſidered at the next ſeſſion—and theſe gentlemen recommend in addition that the Preſident of the United States ſhould be requeſted to ſecond the applications.

From a correſpondent.

The commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates were informed concluded that buſineſs Saturday laſt—what prodigious quickneſs! after an appointment of more than five years, they hit the very day of expiration of the time limited by Congreſs with as much exactneſs as ever ſir Iſaac Newton found the return of a comet anſwered to his calculations.

Nine ſhips, meaſuring upwards of 3500 tons—ten brigs, amounting to more than 1600 tons—three ſloops and five ſchooners—have been launched in this port ſince the beginning of March. Nearly as many more are on the ſtocks, and will probably be launched in the courſe of the ſummer.

There are reports, and a letter in town from the Weſt Indies, which ſpeak confidently of a peace, as having taken place between France, England and Holland.—Whether this information is built on a ſpeculation baſis time will determine.

We hear from Old Spain, that the war with France is far from being a popular one with the nation, any more than an alliance with England. The court and the clergy had lately had recourſe to their old trick of begging *patriotic gifts* from the nation in order to ſcreen themſelves from bearing a ſhare of the burthens of the war. But the project has not ſucceeded as formerly. The people begin evidently to perceive that while kings and prieſts are what they are among them, the liberties of the people are no more than an empty name.

We expect great troubles here this ſummer (ſays a letter from Strabane, Ireland) we are threatened with all the horrors of a civil war—"Worſe than fierce Ætna's moſt deſtructive fires." The volunteers are all ſuppreſſed by the government—ſeizing their fire arms and ammunition—the miniſtry have impriſoned the patriotic Oliver Bond, and the right hon. Simeon Butler, in Dublin, for taking part with the volunteers—where they are doomed, for wiſhing well to mankind, to paſs ſix months in a dreary dungeon, and fined in 500l. each.

The captain of the brig Diſpatch, arrived here yeſterday, in 22 days from St. Kitts, informs, that on his paſſage he fell in with a fleet of 64 ſail of Engliſh merchantmen, under convoy of a 50 gun ſhip and a frigate, which were to part with them in a certain latitude, and proceed to Halifax—from thence to take the American coaſt and take under their protection ſuch outward bound Britiſh veſſels, in our ports, as ſhould be ready to proceed to ſea.

Thurſday, the *Fourth of July*, being the anniverſary of the Independence of the *United States of America*, was obſerved here with particular attention and various demonſtrations of joy. At twelve o'clock a ſalute was fired, the bells of Chriſt Church continued ringing throughout the day; ſeveral of the militia corps paraded and went through their exerciſes and firings; many public companies and private parties aſſembled to celebrate the day, and in the evening there was a brilliant exhibition of fire works at the upper end of Market ſtreet.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, June 23.

"By arrivals from the Weſt India Iſlands we find that the ſeas ſwarm with privateers; and that almoſt every American veſſels is boarded, and on the leaſt ſuſpicion of their having French effects on board are carried into port for inveſtigation. A brig arrived to day which had been carried into St. Kitts

nd about 30 hhds. ſugar, belonging
French paſſengers were detained,
ough I believe they are not yet con-
emned—and it is ſaid judgment will
e ſuſpended till further orders from
urope. The captain of this brig was
bliged to pay £. 50 charges, and loſt
is freight, beſides a detention of 20
ays.—'Tis highly probable that this
rocedure of the Britiſh will be painted
ſtrong colours by a certain claſs of
alecontents amongſt us, but to avoid
miſconſtruction of their conduct it
ught to be known that the expence
nd trouble that the American captain
as put to, aroſe from his prevarica-
ion, and putting the captors to the
tmoſt difficulty in proving the pro-
erty; however, I do not ſuppoſe
hat it depends on the whim or gene-
oſity of the captors whether we as a
eutral power are not entitled to the
freight of the goods which has always
been the cuſtom of nations—if ſo, I
think means would be found to obtain it

(From Paris, April 16.)

After the arrival of the commiſſion-
ers, diſpatched by the convention to
Chantilly, they went immediately to
the Chateau of the late prince of Con-
de, and having examined ſeveral of
the apartments, one of them remarked
certain little turrets, neatly enough
contrived, and walled up on every ſide
without the leaſt aperture; they were
conſtructed of hewn ſtone of the thick-
neſs of the walls. Finding that when
ſtruck upon, they ſounded hollow,
they were ordered to be opened, and
within were diſcovered a large number
of pieces of artillery, quantities of muſ-
kets, culverins, carronades, blunder-
buſſes, bags of balls, buckſhot, iron
wedges; linen rags, velvet carpets,
embroidered ſilk clothes, watches, a-
bout three hundred bundles of paper,
among which were obſerved all the
genealogy and family titles of the houſe
of Clermont. Beſides all this there
was a number of rich jewels, ſome
books of natural hiſtory; &c. &c.

[CIRCULAR.]

Philadelphia, June 28, 1793.

SIR,

IN conſequence of ſome doubts which have been ſuggeſted, the commander in chief of the militia, has thought proper to take the opinion of the attorney general, relative to the 3d ſection of the militia law, and has directed me to incloſe the ſame to you, by which you will obſerve, "That the company of grenadiers, light infantry or riflemen—which by the 3d ſection is directed to be to each battalion, is to be a company in addition to the four companies of which the battalion is neceſſarily to conſiſt.

JOS. HARMAR, Adjutant General of the Militia of the State of Pennſylvania.

To the Brigade Inſpectors of the reſpective Counties.

Opinion of the Attorney General on the 3d ſection of the Militia Law.

"I am of opinion, on conſidering the law to which you refer, that the company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen, which by the 3d ſection, are directed to be to each battalion, is to be a company in addition to the four companies of which the battalion is neceſſarily to conſiſt.

(Signed)

J. INGERSOLL.

June 28th, 1793.

A. J. Dallas, Eſq.

Geography of the war in Europe at the preſent period.

"It may be ſatisfactory perhaps, to ſome who are deſirous to form a juſt idea of the tranſactions in the preſent war between France and the allies, if we point out the different ſituations of the armies oppoſed to each other.—Firſt, the prince of Cobourg, at the head of the Auſtrians, Hanoverian and Britiſh troops in Flanders, is beſieging the towns of Conde, Valenciennes, &c. on the northern frontier of France. If we then carry our eyes along the map to the eaſtward for 250 miles, we ſhall find the cities of Mentz and Caſſel (which ſtand oppoſite to each other on the bank of the Rhine) cloſely beſieged by the Pruſſian general Kalkreuth. Aſcending the Rhine about 50 miles, we come to Spiers, where general Wurmſur, at the head of 40,000 Germans, is preparing to lay ſiege to Landau, a French town in Alſace, which marſhal Vauban employed all his ſkill in rendering one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Europe. Proceeding about 20 miles to the ſouthward, we find Cuſtine with the remains of his army, which the king of Pruſſia has driven from the electorate of Mentz, encamped under the walls of Weiſſenburg in Alſace.

WHIPPING THE CAT.

"*MIRABEAU's aſhes were diſperſed as belonging to a traitor, by the patriot* Briſſot, *who is ſtyled a villain by the patriot* Egalite, *whoſe baniſhment is advocated by the patriot* Roberſpierre, *who is declared to be a monſter by the patriot* Dumourier, *who is ſtigmatized as a traitor by the patriot* Marat, *who is now confined by a patriotic decree of the convention.*

Pittſburgh, July 20.

Extract of a letter from the Commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Indians, dated at Fort Erie, June 28, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

"*We have received a letter from Mr. Wilſon dated at Detroit the 17th inſtant, informing us, that the Weſtern Indians were then beginning to counſel among themſelves, at their general meeting at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake. We ſhall ſail with the firſt wind to Detroit river, and go to Sanduſky as ſoon as we find the Indians are ready to proceed thither from the Miami.*"

Wedneſday laſt a detachment of rifiemen, under the command of Lt. Glenn, and a few diſmounted horſemen, commanded by Cornet Brick, ſailed from this place for fort Waſhington. The whole conſiſted of about 80 men.

July 4, 1793.

This day, being the anniverſary of American Independence, a number of the inhabitants of MORGAN'S-TOWN met at Henry Dering's tavern, where, during the entertainment, the following toaſts were given.

1. The ſages of America, who were inſtrumental in her emancipation from a foreign government.

2. The memory of the brave who fell contending for the liberty they now enjoy.

3. The commander in chief, officers and ſoldiers who ſurvive—May their virtues be ever held in high eſteem by their countrymen.

4. May the French nation be virtuous, wiſe and free.

5. May Americans ever be as much and juſtly eſteemed throughout the world for their virtue and perfection in government, as for their wiſdom and firmneſs in the eſtabliſhment thereof.

6. May they be as much applauded for the purity of their morals, their freedom from bigotry and religion, for love and harmony among the various denominations of chriſtians, as for the equity of their government.

7. The trade and commerce of America—May her flag be welcomed and reſpected throughout the globe.

8. May virtue, rather than birthright or wealth, be the ſtandard of promotion.

9. May the tree of liberty ſo extend its branches, that all the inhabitants of the earth may ſolace themſelves within the ſhade.

10. May America be at peace with all nations on juſt and honorable principles.

11. May virtue and true patriotiſm govern all our legiſlative bodies.

12. May public virtue and confidence prevail.

13. May the hearts of enemies to the freedom of mankind be changed in its favor.

14. The fair daughters of America—May they be as much eſteemed for their virtue and ſenſe, as they are celebrated for their beauty.

15. Virtue, peace, equal liberty and happineſs throughout the world.

BEDFORD, *July 5*, 1793.

Thurſday the 4th of July being the anniverſary of American independence, the light infantry company, and a number of the other reſpectable inhabitants of the town of Bedford and its vicinity, met on the ſouth bank of the Ray's-town branch of Juniata, near the town, in order to celebrate the day—The infantry fired fifteen rounds in good order on the bridge, afterwards, they, with the other inhabitants, retired to a beautiful green a ſmall diſtance from the bridge, where an entertainment was prepared, and where the following toaſts were drank, viz.

1. The United States of America,
2. The Preſident,
3. The Governor of Pennſylvania,
4. The governor of the Weſtern Territory.
5. General Wayne and the weſtern army.
6. The memory of thoſe who have fallen in defence of liberty,
7. The French nation.
8. May principles and not men be the object of republican attachment.
9. Peace, happineſs, and independence to all nations.
10. Agriculture and commerce.
11. May the militia of the United States be a conſtant ſupport againſt all their enemies.
12. He whoſe country is the world, and whoſe religion is to do good.
13. The navigation of the Ray's-town branch of Juniata.
14. The Fair of America.
15. The Day.

Mr. Scull,

At the end of every term in the ſeveral counties, a liſt of the actions to be tried at the following term is ſet up in the prothonotaries office; but it is conceived that it would be a more certain notice to thoſe concerned to have this liſt put in the Gazette. You will oblige the public by inſerting it accordingly.

Allegheny County, ſſ.

Liſt of cauſes ſet down at June Term, for trial at September Term, 1793.

Michael Rincer	*vs*	John Dehuff,
William Perry, Eſquire,	*vs*	Jacob Grub & Iſaac Lane,
John Gillis	*vs*	Edw. Butler,
John Conner	*vs*	Jas. M'Call,
William Earls and James Kervin,	*vs*	John Fiſher,
Michael Philips	*vs*	Janet Traſirs Executors.
Abel Bentley	*vs*	Tho. Collins
Abel Bentley	*vs*	Reb. Collins
Commonwealth	*vs*	David Irwin
Samuel Sinclair	*vs*	Hugh Gill,
Joſeph Simons and John Campbell,	*vs*	Sam. Sample
David Irwin	*vs*	John Rankin
Alexander Fowler	*vs*	G. Fowler & Edw. Butler
Jeremiah Barker	*vs*	W Sutherlan
John Reardon	*vs*	R. Craighead
William Dunning	*vs*	Robt. Riddle
John Holker & Co.	*vs*	John Smith
Adam Funk	*vs*	Eph. Jones
Eleanor Elliot	*vs*	Henry Reed
Philip a negro and Eve his wife	*vs*	Abraham Kirkpatrick
Philip a negro	*vs*	AKirkpatrick
Philip a negro, qui tam	*vs*	Abraham Kirkpatrick
William Perry	*vs*	Alex. Negly
Harry Parker	*vs*	William Amberſon
James G. Heron	*vs*	N. Morriſon
Laurance Baſedon	*vs*	M. Baricman
Joſeph Kain	*vs*	Ben. Benet & Ben. Benet
William Irwin	*vs*	J. Mauſman
John O'Brian	*vs*	AKirkpatrick
James Kelly	*vs*	Daniel Elliot's adminſ.
Francis Draine	*vs*	John M'Kee
William Irwin	*vs*	Js. Blaſhford

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their *STORE* from the ſign of the Indian Queen to the *New Brick Houſe* the corner of Second and Market ſtreets, where they have opened a new and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they will ſell at the loweſt rates for caſh, or country produce, viz.—Whiſkey, oats, corn, beeſwax, furr, and linen cloth.

JOHN & SAMUEL COLHOUN.

Pittſburgh, July 16, 1793.

Andrew Watſon & Co.

HAVE *juſt received, and are now opening for ſale at their Store at the ſign of the* Indian Queen, *a general aſſortment of*

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce.

Pittſburgh, July 19, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at *Bedford.*

PETER Ankeny, Benjamin Bird, David Bleakley, Turkey foot township; John Cox, John Davis, James Dermot, John Webſter, Adam Walker, Solomon Linn, Iſaac Thompſon, Huntingdon county; Alex. M'Nutt, Michael Murphy, John Williams, John Henry, Huntingdon County; Frederick Hill, Bedford county; Daniel Moore, Peter Weſt, Andrew Nagal, Jacob Defenboth, John Defenboth, Mrs. Beams, George Beamer, Henry Shefer, John Bonnit.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, that he has juſt received a new recruit of Patent and other MEDICINES, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh. Any perſon taking a quantity as a practitioner, may rely on getting them nearly as low as they can be purchaſed in Philadelphia. He has alſo an infallable remedy againſt any ſnake bites, in ſmall vials, by wetting the wound with ſaid ſubſtance, and drinking about 15 drops of it diluted in a gill of water, an immediate cure is obtained.—Price 3/9 each.

He has alſo for ſale a general aſſortment of paint, flax ſeed oil, and an aſſortment of Engliſh vials and pencils.

HENRY CHAPESE.

Union town, July 6, 1793.

THE *partnerſhip of* ROSE & HANCOCK, *ſtore-keepers, oppoſite Simmerall's Ferry, Youghiogeny river, being diſſolved the firſt day of July current, this is to requeſt all thoſe indebted to that partnerſhip by bond, bill or book debt to call at ſaid ſtore and ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame without any further notice.*

If any perſon has any demands againſt the ſaid firm of Roſe and Hancock, they are requeſted alſo to call, have the ſame adjuſted, and receive payment.

July 18, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber living on the water of King's creek, on the night of the 3d instant, June, a likely sorrel MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, 4 years old, no brands, but has a lump on the right side near her flank, occasioned by a hurt, and a lump on the pastern joint of the left hind foot. The man who took said Mare is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 22 years of age, black hair, fair complexion, and pitted with the small pox; he took off a man's wife by the name of Murphy, they were seen at or near West-Liberty, and it is supposed will make towards the mountains. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and Thief shall receive the above reward or five dollars for the Mare, and reasonable expences if brought to the subscriber, or to John Purviance, *tavernkeeper, in Washington.*

JOHN BERRY.

June 29, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Stone HOUSE, 36 feet square, a two story log Stable, and two lots of ground, situate in Second street, the corner of Chancery lane, in the town of Pittsburgh—The situation, for either store or tavern, is inferior to but few in the place. Two thirds of the purchase money will be expected in hand, and a credit will be given for the residue. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. If it is not sold before the 22d of July next, it will on that day be sold by Public Vendue to the highest bidder.

THOMAS GREER.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the *Lower Sandusky* on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has received and is now opening at his Store the corner of Fourth and Market streets, a neat and general assortment of

Spring Goods & Groceries,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

My best thanks wait on those who have heretofore favored me with their custom, they may rely on being served as usual with the best and cheapest goods.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICES of Inspection are opened at the following places, to receive entries for Stills, &c. agreeably to the Revenue Law of the United States, viz.——At the house of BENJAMIN WELLS in Fayette county—at the house of PHILIP RAGEN in Westmoreland county, and at my house and the house of ROBERT JOHNSTON, in Allegheny county.

JOHN NEVILL, Inspector 4th Survey District of Pennsylvania.

June 1, 1793.

WAS FOUND,

ON Thursday the 6th instant, on the east side of the Allegheny river about 15 miles from Pittsburgh, two Rifle guns, together with shot-pouches and powder horns. The owners, by proving property and paying charges may have them again by applying to the subscriber, living on Forbis's old road, about twelve miles from Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM LASLIE.

Allegheny county, June 8, 1793.

THIS is to inform the public that my wife Jane Caven has left my bed and board, and has behaved herself in an unbecoming manner, I therefore forwarn any person from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN CAVEN.

June 29, 1793.

THE subscriber has established a FERRY opposite to his house, next door to the Printing Office in Pittsburgh, for ferrying passengers, carriages, &c. over the Monongahela River, and has prepared a convenient landing place, with an easy ascent up the river bank—where great care will be taken to accommodate all persons applying to pass over, by their humble servant,

WILLIAM WILSON.

June 10, 1793.

Blank Deeds of Conveyance, &c. for sale at the Printing Office.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

IF JOHN COLL, who had some concerns in business formerly with John Wright, near the city of Philadelphia, deceased, and at that time he resided with one John Carmichael on the Juniata, in Bedford county, and a few years past he went from thence into the county of Westmoreland to settle. If the said John Coll will apply by letter to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq. attorney at law, in Philadelphia, with proper directions where he may be found, he will hear of something much to his advantage—but should he be deceased, any person that will give information, when and where he died, will be thankfully rewarded for the same by those it may concern, by directing a letter as above.

June 1793.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in the town of Washington, on the 19th instant, an Irish indented servant Man named *PATRICK O'HARA*, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pock marked, speaks with a brogue, he is about 17 or 18 years of age; had on when he went away a coarse shirt and trowsers. Any person who will apprehend and deliver him to the subscriber, if taken within five miles of the town of Washington shall have Two Dollars, and if ten miles Three Dollars, and if any greater distance shall have Four Dollars Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN DODD.

Washington, June 21, 1793.

TO BE SOLD.

SEVERAL Valuable Tracts of Land each containing upwards of three hundred acres, situate on Sawickly creek, and nearly adjoining the river Youghiogeny, in Westmoreland county. These tracts have been hitherto known and distinguished by the name of the Contractors lands, so much, and so justly admired for their superior quality, and advantageous situation.

The obvious advantages which may be derived from the above mentioned creek, which passes through the greater part of these lands, have lately attracted the attention of some gentlemen of discernment, who have it in view to prosecute some water works of a very extensive nature some where in that neighbourhood. But, independent of this water, their contiguity to the navigation of Yough river, is an object which cannot fail to engage the attention of every farmer, as many of them are within one mile, and the most distant not more than two miles from that river. Each and every of these tracts are at present in a state of excellent improvement, containing from 50 to 70 acres of clear land, with a variety of commodious buildings, which now accommodate two or three families on every tract.

Also, one other tract of 186 acres, three miles distant from Pittsburgh, being part of that noted settlement made by the late George Croghan.—The quality and situation of this tract, viewing it either with an eye of profit or pleasure, are so very obvious, and so generally known, as to render any further explanation altogether unnecessary. The purchasers may rely on the most indisputable titles for the whole of these lands.

For terms apply to the subscriber at Brush Hill, in Westmoreland county.

JOHN IRWIN.

June 22, 1793.

William

IS now opening a [illegible] of *DRY* and [illegible] Store in the Stone [illegible] occupancy of Col. [illegible] he will dispose of [illegible] particulars of which [illegible] hence printed in [illegible] poses selling on the [illegible] terms for Cash, or [illegible] produce.

Pittsburgh, [illegible]

Just opening for [illegible]

John Ormsby

At his *STORE* the [illegible] and Ferry [illegible]

A NEAT and general [illegible] *DRY GOODS, GROC[illegible] LERY,* and *EARTHEN[illegible]* he will sell on reasonable [illegible] cash, country linen, flax, [illegible] superfine flour in barrels [illegible] cheese, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 26, [illegible]

Isaac Gregg,

Has just received and is now open[illegible] for sale at his store, the corner of Market and Second streets,

A LARGE and General Assort[illegible] of *MERCHANDIZE,* which will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1793.

A Stray HORSE and MARE, [illegible] black, came to my plantation on the Pennsylvania road, east side of Laurel Hill, three weeks ago. The Horse is 8 years old, a switch trimmed main, his face and three feet white, shod before, about 15 hands high, a trotter, not branded, has a yoke on. The Mare about 13 hands high, a star in her face, [illegible] white, 10 years old, a switch tail, a pacer, and not branded. It is thought they came William's road across Laurel Hill. The owner is desired to take them away in the customary manner.

JAMES WELLS.

June 18th, 1793.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I Think it has always been held good in law, that when a person has been appointed an executor of the last will and testament of a person deceased, that all his legal acts relative to such estate to be incontrovertible; and from this belief, I stand convinced, that the will so made cannot be changed in any degree except by the testator, consequently Mr. Michael Gratz must have had some private influence on the mind of the late George Croghan, for he roundly asserts to the public, that any act done by me cannot, and shall not have effect, and moreover warns all persons from having any thing to do with me as an executor of the estate of the late George Croghan, when it is well known that I have been the acting character ever since his decease, and continue so until Mr. Gratz produces his ideal will, which he says he found among the tombs of the Jewish synagogue: and I hereby warn all persons trespassing in any degree whatever on any of the premises of the said Croghan, as I am determined to enforce the law against any person that may act contrary thereto.

WILLIAM POR[illegible]

June 27, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where [illegible] tions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.